



People's Republic of China

By Annelie Anton

POSITION OF CHINA REGARDING RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN THE DRC



General information

China guarantees women's equality through Article 48 of its Constitution, which provides equal rights in political, economic, cultural, social and family life.

The Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests, substantially revised in 2022, strengthens protections against discrimination and gender-based harm. China also has specific laws addressing domestic violence, employment rights, and maternal protection. Employment law prohibits discrimination based on gender, pregnancy or marital status and provides protections related to pregnancy and childbirth.

The law also requires employers to take measures to prevent and address sexual harassment.

Trafficking, abuse, unlawful detention and other violations of women's personal rights are prohibited.

participation in peace processes has China's support. However, their position is complicated by their extensive economic interests in the DRC, particularly in the mining sector. Therefore, China is likely to support women's protection while prioritizing stability, its own political sovereignty and economic development over external human-rights intervention.

Proposed solutions

China would support the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda and women's participation in peace processes, while favouring a state-led approach. It would prioritize security cooperation, infrastructure and economic development over independent feminist NGOs. China would favour a more limited role for women human rights defenders and avoid broader language on sexual and reproductive health rights.

Position on the matter

China condemns conflict-related sexual violence and attacks against civilians in the DRC.

It considers restoring peace and stability the fundamental prerequisite for ending these abuses. China emphasizes that the DRC government has primary responsibility for protecting its population and maintaining order.

It supports political dialogue, security, economic development and stronger state institutions as solutions to the conflict. China generally opposes external intervention and emphasizes sovereignty and non-interference. The implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda and women's

Potential Blocks

China could form a bloc with Russia, South Africa and Tanzania, which share its emphasis on sovereignty, development and non-interference. China and Russia have coordinated closely at the UN, while China and South Africa cooperate through BRICS. China and Tanzania have maintained close bilateral cooperation since 1964. Sweden and other Western states may oppose China's approach by demanding stronger accountability and greater involvement of civil society. China supports DRC sovereignty and stability and has maintained a strategic partnership with the DRC since 2023.





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[Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs –
Conflict-Related Sexual Violence](#)

[Chinese Mission to the UN – DRC Security Council
Statement](#)

[Chinese Mission to the UN – Women, Peace and
Security](#)

[UN Women – DRC Country Programme 2025–2029](#)

[UN Women – Situation of Women and Girls in the
DRC](#)

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